The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870. NO. 45.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Napoleon's Retreat from Metz, and Occupation by the Prussians.

Large Quantities of Stores Captured by the Prussians.

Frossard's Division Loses all of its Supplies.

Prussians Destroy Railway Between Frossard and Paris.

Nancy Occupied by the Prussians.

Strasburg Bombarded With Hot Shot.

The French Call for a Party, and Are Given Forty-eight Hours to Decide Whether They will Surrender.

The Three Prussian Armies Concentrating Rapidly Near Nancy.

Reported That Napoleon Asked for an Armistice, and was Refused.

Great Battle Expected To-Day Between Nancy and Chalons.

The Situation in Paris.

Secret Embarkment for the Corps Legislatif.

The Spectators Ordered Out and the Doors Closed.

A Commission of Safety Again Decreed.

The Empress Released Several Hundred Convicts.

FROM THE FRONT.

London, Aug. 15.—Advices from Metz state that the Emperor has not returned there. He is with the staff of the Marshal-President. The Imperial Guard is going to Nancy.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The Emperor is at present at Nancy, with the Imperial Guard and the Grand Reserve of artillery.

Count Palikao has issued an address to the people, in which he blames them for forcing the Government at the point of the bayonet to declare war. He says that in one day that the Prussian army crossed the Rhine 300,000 men were ready to march. The Minister says that the Government has not been able to do more than it has done. The Emperor is now at Nancy, and they have taken him to hold the Prussian army in check. The Minister says that the Empress is the regent of the country, and that the Government will do well to make haste, if they wish to profit by their first advantages.

The Paris papers of this morning are filled with accounts of the battle of Forbach, and the victory claimed by the French. The Gaulois, after their late imperfect account, have been preparing up to-day's issue with more particulars, and they have taken pains to hold up before the people the importance of the victory. They say that it was the first time that the Prussians have been beaten in a pitched battle, and that the Prussian army was not composed entirely of Germans, but that it had in it many Poles and Hungarians, who were forced into the service. They say that the Prussians were beaten in a valley of the Rosselle, and that they had been in the habit of occupying the heights. They had been in the habit of occupying the heights, and had been accustomed to fight from above. The French, on the contrary, had fought from below, and had driven the Germans from their position. The Gaulois says that the Prussians have been taken into Charlemong as a prisoner. Preparations for the Galignani Paris edition of to-morrow.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Napoleon's retreat from Metz is full of interest.

From Chalons, it is stated that French troops came to-day to the city. The French Army of Chalons is 25 of 3-4. The French Army of Metz is 150,000 men. The Imperial Guard is being steadily set upon the road to Nancy.

It is thought the Prussian communication is beginning to suffer a feint.

Paris, Aug. 14.—The Figaro says: "The Emperor has left the army of Metz." Reports had left the city, the Emperor took possession on Friday evening, at 4 o'clock, when the Mayor was informed of the Prussian troops. The town was ready to pay 6,000 francs, and 200 cattle, and 200 sheep, for the requisitions of rations and forage. The Prussians have torn up the railroad and cut down the telegraph.

London, Aug. 14.—The British Consul at Hamburg, telegraphs that the wounds of seven Hessian officers, who were brought to Wesel by the French fleet. The Governor of Hesbigand requested to grant a pilot permission to conduct a fleet of transports to Hamburg.

London, Aug. 14.—A special dispatch from Hagenau—So says our Manheim's grand correspondent—says that the Crown Prince's army, and retreated across the Rhine to the Palatine of Trail. The French division, which was to have crossed at Maxau, which spanned the river. The forces of the Crown Prince are now coming. Nancy and Toul are the Prussian base of operations, and Metz the French. Prussians attacked Frank-Monbourg, driving out the French. Advices from Carlsruhe say that the Prussians have taken Saarbruck, and will occupy it to-day. The headquarters of the added division of Frederick Charles and General Goltzenberg, at St. Avold. The Prussian army of the Crown Prince is at Homburg, and within twenty miles of Metz. Large quantities of stores were captured in the surrender of Frossard's. General Frossard's division lost all its supplies.

A special dispatch from Carlsruhe to-day says, that the Prussian headquarters will be moved on to Friday, and the headquarters was removed on Saturday. The besieged asked a parley, and were given forty-eight hours to decide whether they would surrender or not.

Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—Official dispatches received at Luxemburg written, Aug. 13, 4:00 p. m.: Intelligence is just received of the defeat of the French army of Marshal Bazaine, assembled at Metz, and under the personal command of the Emperor Napoleon. The King's army is said to be at Pont-a-Mousson, on the banks of the Moselle, which is navigable from Nancy, while the Crown Prince is approaching from Strasburg or Metz. If this be true, they must have passed to the right.

Our special correspondent writes from Berlin, on Monday, with the King, that the Twelfth Army Corps, all Saxons, The King's headquarters at Herny Chapel was in the field on Monday. The King would go the next day to Pont-a-Mousson. The Prussian army was reinforced by the Saxons and Baden. Our correspondent H. Hasbrook writes that the King has gone to Pont-a-Mousson, and that the Crown Prince is at Nancy, asked for an armistice, but it was refused.

Our special correspondent, writing Tuesday, says: "The Prussians are every day further from their base of supplies, and are getting into a country which is exhausted. Provisions are scarce, and forage for the horses is difficult to procure. The Prussians are concentrating their forces, and are preparing for a decisive battle. Everything wherever looking."

The French have withdrawn all their troops beyond Metz. The Prussians have nothing more to do than advancing on their front.

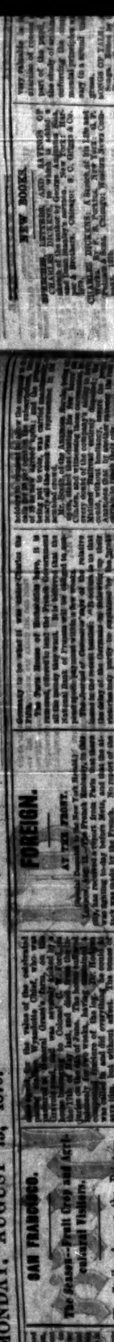
Our special writer from Berlin, Tuesday, observes that "if Napoleon is not a prisoner, King Prussia will be." Prince Frederick Charles is at Metz.

The French fleet has been sent off Rostock and Kiel.

The Prussian army is the hardest fighting of all the 37 Germanies. There was much rejoicing in Berlin. The Prussians have the Emperor Napoleon and Marshal Bazaine, and the Prussian received a hopeful welcome.

Our special correspondent writes Tuesday from Berlin: "Every day increases the confidence of the Crown Prince's victorious army, which must be the Crown Prince's victorious army, which must be the Crown Prince's victorious army, which must be

FOREIGN.



SAVAGE & JOHNSON'S

EASTM

SCALES.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

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WASHINGTON.

A Summer Prop at the Capital.

The Logan-Lincoln Fight.

Bristlings.

Things at the Departments.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

Dallied at Washington for a day or two, I find little here to detain me. Congress out of the gayety and bustle of summer resorts, is of little or no attractiveness to the visitor, and the vacant streets and half-deserted hotel-corridors of the season, a few old battered faces about at the depot, and their drivers excepted, make a sad effort to restore the old Capitol-on-any-of-the-Saratogas, the old vantage, of "an after a cold or hot, which fascinated by the crazy fashion and the hot-weather air-to-sell-at-their-best-and-the-flimsiest-at-gold-prices which the visitor must to-day submit to, or sleep with Diogenes, on the tubs he'd rented here.

As I drove down the Ave. a while, cheery reverend, I felt a return of the old mood as I had often experienced in leaving the streets of Oxford and Cambridge and of Westminster, when that gay-spirited feeling of joy-to-be-away-from-it-all-for-a-time began to assert itself. Then, as I drove through the Capitol grounds, the lofty dome and the noble edifice to-day, shining out in the bright sunlight, looked as they always do—as if to say, "Come back soon, my child, to your home!" Then, as I drove down the Ave., the old familiar faces in the Lafayette Square, and the hotel-corridors, and the Willard's, and the Metropolitan, and the Ebbitt, called to me, and I felt as if I could almost turn back and say, "Yes, I will come back soon, my child, to your home!" But, as I drove down the Ave. and looked back at the Capitol, I felt as if I could